

Transliteration Table

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					مَمْ (mam), مِمْ (mim), مُمْ (mum) يُوْمِنُوا (Yu'.mi.nū)
○	Shaddah	The shaddah sign signifies the doubling of the consonants	0	Two, same consonant letters, one with sukoon (without vowel sign) and the other with vowel sign. The sign signifies the doubling of the consonant	بَتْ (Ba.ta) Phonetic (Batta) بِتْ (Bit.ta) Phonetic (Bitta) تَبْ (Tab.ba) Phonetic (Tabba) بِتْ (Bit.tu) Phonetic (Bittu) تَبَّاتْ (Tab.bat) Phonetic (Tabbat) بَتَّاتْ (Bat.tat) Phonetic (Battat) تَبْبَيْ (tub.bi) Phonetic (tubbi) مَمْ (mam.ma) Phonetic (mamma) مِمْ (mam.mi) Phonetic (mammi) مُمْ (mam.mu) Phonetic (mamu)
~	Prolonged Madd	Further elongation than long vowels madd	4, 5, and 6	Ā, ā, ī, ī, ū, ū or Ā, ā, ī, ī, û, û	شَاءَ (Al.dāl.lī.na), شَاءَ (shā.'a) الصَّلَائِينَ (Al.dāl.lī.na), شَاءَ (shā.'a)
○	Superscript Alif	(same as Alif madd)	2	ā	الرَّحْمَنُ (Al.rā.hā.mā.ni), هَذَا (Al.ki.tā.bu), هَذَا (Hā.zā)
○	Subscript Alif	(same as Ya madd)	2	ī	هَذَا (Bi.hī), هَذَا (Ha.zī.hī), هَذَا (Ib.rā.hī.mu)
‘ or ’	Inverted Dammah or Small waw	(same as Waw madd)	2	ū	لَهُ
(Sound) (N/A)	Ghunnah	Nasal sound, emitted from the nasal passage, without any function of the tongue.	2	(N/A)	وُجُوهُ يَوْمَنْ (Wu.jū.hun Yaw.ma.'i.zin) Phonetic (Wu.jū.huy Yau.ma.'i.zin) Please note: Bold representation will not be shown for clarity in the future, insha'Allah
Sound (N/A)	Qalqala	Release of sound, when following 4 letters have sukoon. فُطْبَ جَدْ [قْ طْبْ حْ] If the letters occurs: 1- Middle (Weakest) 2- End (Strong) 3- Static Shaddah (Strongest) i.e. To stop on shaddah	(N/A)	Q, T, B, J, D (may represented by Bold)	أَقْ (Aq), أَطْ (At), أَجْ (Aj) بَتْ (Tab.bat) (weakest), تَبْ (Tab) (Strongest if stopped on the ayah), كَسَبْ (Strong if stopped on the ayah) Please note: Bold representation will not be shown for clarity in the future, insha'Allah
م ل ق ل ص ل ج ل ع ل س ل س ل س	PAUSE MARKS FOR PREFERRED STOPPING & CONTINUING OF RECITATION	1. ﴿ Must pause 2. ﴾ Must continue 3. ﴿ فَإِنْ Better to pause 4. ﴿ صَلَّى Better to continue 5. ﴿ Allowed to pause or continue 6. ﴷ End of the ayah 7. ﴾ End of the rukuh 8. ﴿ ﴾ Start of the hizb 9. ﴿ ﴾ Place of Sajdah 10. ﴿ ﴾ To pause without Breathing. 11. ﴿ ﴾ may pause on either of them but not on both. Always put sukoon on the stopping letter and also ○ (fathah tanween) becomes a natural madd (○) if stopped upon.	(N/A)	.	'If.kā. إِنْ Ayah References: (5:64:10) - Must pause (6:51:8) - Must continue (4:19:10) - Better to continue (4:23:49) - Better to pause (4:18:19) - Allowed to pause or continue (5:26:4) - may pause on either of them but not on both.

Transliteration Table

ARABIC TRANSLITERATION TABLE rev. 1.4 (CONSONANTS)					
LETTERS (Consonants)	Name	Sound Origin (Pronunciation)	Elongation Counts	Represented By	Examples
ء	Hamzah Please also see: ـ (a), ـ (ā), ـ (‘a), ـ (̄a)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Lowest part of the deep throat closest to the chest (ء) خ خ ح ح ه	1	' or ' closing quotation mark or Apostrophe	ء ('a), ئ ('i), ئ ('u), ئ ('an), ئ ('in), ئ ('un) أ (i.laā), أ (a.baā), أ (Qu.ri.'a), أ (Yu'.mi.nū), جَزَأُهُمْ (Ja.zā.'u.hum) سَيِّئَةً (Say.yi.'a.i.an) Phonetic (Sai.yi.'a.i.un)
ف، ق، ي، أ، إ، آ، ـ	Same as Hamzah with different base				يُؤْمِنُوا (Yu'.mi.nū), فُرِئَ (Qu.ri.'a), أَبَيْ (A.ti.nā) جَرَأُهُمْ (Ja.zā.'u.hum) سَيِّئَةً (Say.yi.'a.i.an) Phonetic (Sai.yi.'a.i.un) أَتَيْ (Ā.ti.nā) ـ (Ba'), مَـ (Ma'), بـ (Ba')
ـ or ـ (When at the beginning of the word)	Hamzatul Wasal (Conditional Hamza) Please also see: ـ (a), ـ (ā), ـ (‘a), ـ (̄a)	In case of a noun with definite article, it is pronounced with a fathah when starting a word i.e. (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'a), but silent (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'a) when continuing from previous letter or word. Please consult the solar and lunar letters. In case of irregular nouns without the definite article, it is pronounced with a kasrah when starting a word i.e. (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'i), but silent (ـ) when continuing from previous word. In case of imperative verbs, we are going to look at the third letter, after hamzatul wasal which is the first. The first rule is, if the third letter have fathah (ـ) or kasrah (ـ), we are going to pronounce hamzatul wasal with kasrah (ـ = 'i). The second rule is, if the third letter have dammeh (ـ), we are going to pronounce hamzatul wasal with dammeh i.e. (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'u) (ـ = 'u).	1	ـ (ring over a) Noun with definite article, (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'a) or silent ـ (bold ـ). Irregular noun without the definite article, (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'i) or silent ـ (bold ـ). Imperative verb with third letter having fathah or kasrah, (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'i) Imperative verb with third letter having dammeh, (ـ = ـ) (ـ = 'u)	الـ (Al.la.żī) = الـ (Al.la.żī) وـ (Wa 'Al.la.żī) Phonetic (Waāl la.żī) الـ (Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic ('Alsh.shams) وـ (Wa 'Alsh sham.si); Phonetic (Waālsh shams) وـ (Waal.qa.ma.ri), الـ (Al.qa.ma.ri) أـ (Im.ra.'a.i.un) Phonetic ('Im.ra.'ah) وـ (Wa 'Im.ra.'a.i.un) Phonetic (Waām ra.'ah) أـ (Is.mun) Phonetic ('Ism) وـ (Wa 'Is.mun) Phonetic (Waāsm) ـ (Is.na.tay.ni) Phonetic ('Is.na.tain) وـ (Wa 'Is.na.tay.ni) Phonetic (Waās na.tain) ـ (Ib.nun) Phonetic (Ibn) ـ (Wa 'Ib.nun) Phonetic (Waābn) ـ (Im.ri.'in) Phonetic ('Im.ri') ـ (Wa 'Im.ri.'in) Phonetic (Waām.ri') ـ (Is.nay.ni) Phonetic ('Is.nain) ـ (Wa 'Is.nay.ni) Phonetic (Waās nain) ـ (Ib.na.tun) Phonetic (Ib.nah) ـ (Wa 'Ib.na.tun) Phonetic (Waāb nah) ـ (Ii.sá 'Ib.na.Mar.ya.ma) ـ (Iq.ra') Phonetic ('Iq.ra') ـ (Ih.di.nā), أـ (Ahdi.nā), أـ (Už.ku.rū) Please note: ـ = ـ = 'A
ـ	ـ Ain Please also see: ـ (a), ـ (ā), ـ (‘a), ـ (̄a)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Middle Part of the Throat (ـ) خ خ ح ح	1	' or ' Opening quotation mark or Grave Accent	ـ ('a), ـ ('i), ـ ('u), ـ ('an), ـ ('in), ـ ('un) ـ (‘a), ـ (‘i), ـ (‘u), ـ (‘an), ـ (‘in), ـ (‘un) ـ (ـ) عـ (ـ) كـ (ـ) فـ (ـ) نـ (ـ) (Ā.ki.fūn)
ـ	Ba	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Inner Wet Part of the both lips joined together	1	B, b	ـ (ba), ـ (bi), ـ (bu), ـ (ban), ـ (bin), ـ (bun) ـ (ba), ـ (bi), ـ (bu), ـ (ban), ـ (bin), ـ (bun) ـ (Ba.ba)

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		ف و م ب			
ت	Ta Please also see ط (Ta), ئ (Ta)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip and the Upper portion of the tongue along with Gums (د ط) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	T, t	ت (ta), تُ (ti), تَ (tu), تُّ (tan), تِ (tin), تُّ (tun) تَ (ta), تُ (ti), تَ (tu), تُّ (tan), تِ (tin), تُّ (tun) بَتَ (Ba.ta), بَتَّ (Ta.ba), بَتَ (Bi.ti), بَتَّ (Bu.tu), بَتَّ (Tu.ti), تَبَتَ (Tu.bi.ta), تَبَتَّ (Ba.ta.ba), تَبَتَّ (Bu.bu.ti), تَبَتَّ (Ta.ti.bu), تَبَتَّ (Tu.bi.tu), تَبَتَّ (Bi.ti.ba)
ة	ٌta Pronounced as Ta. Occurs only at the end of a word "Ta Marbuta" or "Ta-o-Tanis" Please also see: ط (Ta), ت (Ta)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip and the Upper portion of the tongue along with Gums (د ط) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	ٌ, ٩ (dot above the letter) Becomes Ha when stopped upon it	سُورَةُ الْأَفَاتِحَةِ مَكَّةُ Sū.ra.iuāl Fā.ti.ha.ti Mak.kiy.ya.tun سُورَةُ (Sū.ra.iun) Phonetic (Sū.rah)
ط	Ta (heavy) Please also see: ت (Ta), ئ (Ta)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط فقط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Tip and the Upper portion of the tongue along with Gums, using velarization (ت د) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	ت, ئ (dot below the letter)	ط (ta), طُ (ti), طَ (tu), طُّ (tan), طِ (tin), طُّ (tun) طَ (Tā) (thick heavy) شَيْطَانٌ (Shay.īān) (Shai.īān) (thick heavy)
ث	ٍSa Please also see: ص (Sa), س (Sa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Lispèd pronunciation of 'S'. The tip of the tongue is just below and outside the front upper teeth (ذ ظ) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	ٍ, ٩ (dot above the letter)	ث (sa), ثُ (si), ثَ (su), ثُّ (sa), ثِ (si), ثُّ (su)
س	Sin (Sa) Please also see: ص (Sa), ث (Sa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip of the Tongue along with Gums, Slight Gap. e.g. 'sce' in scene (ز ص) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	س, ٩ S, s	س (sa), سُ (si), سَ (su), سُّ (san), سِ (sin), سُّ (sun)
ص	ٍSād (Sa) Please also see: س (Sa), ث (Sa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط فقط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Raise tip of the tongue, curved towards gums, with slight Gap, using velarization. e.g. 'saw' in sawn (ز س) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	ٍ, ٩ (dot below the letter)	ص (sa), صُ (si), صَ (su), صُّ (san), صِ (sun) صَ (Sā) (thick heavy)

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ج	Jim (Ja)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Middle of the Tongue (ش ي) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	J, j	ج (ja), ج (ji), ج (ju), ج (jan), ج (jin), ج (jun)
ح	Ha Please also see: ه (ha)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Middle Part of the Throat (ع) خ خ ح ح ه	1	H, h (dot below the letter)	ح (ha) , ح (hi) , ح (hu), ح (han), ح (hin), ح (hun)
هـ	Hā Please also see ح (ha)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Lowest part of the deep throat closest to the chest (ء) هـ خـ حـ هـ	1	H, h	هـ (ha) , هـ (hi) , هـ (hu), هـ (han), هـ (hin), هـ (hun) هـ (Li.'a.bī.hi), هـ (Ha.żā)
خـ	Kha	<u>Throat Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Raising the Tongue Highest Part of the Throat (غ) خـ خـ حـ حـ هـ	1	Kh, kh	خـ (kha) , خـ (khi) , خـ (khu), خـ (khan) , خـ (khin) , خـ (khun) خـ (Khā) (thick heavy)
دـ	Dāl (Da) Please also see: ضـ (Da)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip and the Upper Portion of the Tongue along with Gums (ت ط) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	D, d	دـ (da), دـ (di), دـ (du), دـ (dan), دـ (din), دـ (dun)
ضـ	Dād (Da) Please also see: دـ (Da)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Entire left or right edge of the tongue touching the upper molar teeth, using velarization () ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	D, d (dot below the letter)	ضـ (da), ضـ (di), ضـ (du), ضـ (dan), ضـ (din), ضـ (dun) ضـ (Dā) (thick heavy)
ذـ	Zāl (Ża) Please also see: زـ (Za), ظـ (Ża)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Lispèd pronunciation of 'Z'. The tip of the tongue is just below and outside the front upper teeth (ث ظ) ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Ż, ż (dot above the letter)	ذـ (ża), ذـ (żi), ذـ (żu), ذـ (żan), ذـ (żin), ذـ (żun) ذـ (Ha.żā), ذـ (Żū)

Transliteration Table

ز	Zāy (Za) Please also see: ذ (Ža), ظ (Ža)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip of the Tongue along with Gums, Slight Gap. e.g. 'z' in zoo (س ص) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Z, z	ز (za), ز (zi), ز (zu), ز (zan), ز (zin), ز (zun)
ظ	Zā Please also see: ذ (Ža), ز (Za)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط فقط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Lisped pronunciation of 'Z'. The tip of the tongue is just below and outside the front upper teeth, using velarization. (ذ ظ) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Z, z (dot below the letter)	ظ (za), ظ (zi), ظ (zu), ظ (zan), ظ (zin), ظ (zun) ظ (Zā) (thick heavy)
ر	Ra	<u>Tongue Area</u> ر (Ra) = light. ر (R) = generally light when preceded by ئ (i). ر (R) = light when preceded by silent ي (Y) and the third letter has ُ (a) or ُ (u). ر (R) = light when preceded again by a static letter and the third letter has ُ (i). ر (Ra), ر (Ru) = heavy. ر (R) = heavy when preceded by ُ (a) or ُ (u). ر (R) = heavy when preceded by ِ (i) but followed by one of the letters [خص ضغط فقط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] ر (R) = heavy when preceded again by static letter and the third letter has ُ (a) or ُ (u). <u>Tip of the Tongue along with Upper Gum</u> () ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	R, r	ر (ra), ر (ri), ر (ru), ر (ran), ر (rin), ر (run) رساله (Ri.sā.lah) (light) فرعون (Fir. awn) (light) Phonetic (Fir. aun) طير (Tayr) Phonetic (Tair) (light) خير (Khayr) Phonetic (Khair) (light), سيل (Sihr) (light) فردوس (Fir.daws) (light) Phonetic (Fir.daus) رسول (Ru.sūl) (heavy), لنرسيل (Li.nur.si.la) (heavy), الرحيم (Ur.si.la) (heavy), أربيل (Al.ra.him) (heavy), إن آرثيم (Ir.ji.ū) (I.niār.tab.tum) (heavy), آرجعوا (Wa 'Ir.ṣā.dan) (heavy), الفجر (Al.fajr) (heavy), وإرصادا (Waāsh ku.rū) (heavy), واصبروا (Waāṣ bi.rū) (heavy) Please note: ِ = َ = 'A ِ is a silent letter and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.
ش	Shīn (Sha)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Middle of the Tongue e.g. 'sh' in she (ج ي) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Sh, sh	ش (sha), ش (shi), ش (shu), ش (shan), ش (shun), ش (shin), ش (shun), والشمسي (Waālsh sham.si)

Please note:
 ِ = َ = 'A
 ِ is silent and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.

Transliteration Table

		Please consult the hamzatul Wasal, silent, solar and lunar letters.			
خ	Ghain	<u>Throat Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خ ص ض ط ظ] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Raising the Tongue Highest Part of the Throat (خ) خ خ ح ح ح ح	1	Gh, gh	خ (gha), خ (ghi), خ (ghu), خ (ghan), خ (ghin), خ (ghun) خ (Ghā) (thick heavy)
ف	Fa	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Outer dry part of the lower lip touches front teeth () ف و م ب	1	F, f	ف (fa), ف (fi), ف (fu), ف (fan), ف (fin), ف (fun) ف (Fī)
ق	Qāf (qa) Please also see: ك (Ka)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خ ص ض ط ظ] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Raising the Tongue Farthest part of the tongue, the soft area of the mouth () ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Q, q	ق (qa), ق (qi), ق (qu), ق (qan), ق (qin), ق (qun) ق (Qā) (thick heavy)
ك	Kāf (ka) Please also see: ق (Qa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Little bit Above from ق, hard part of the mouth () ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	K, k	ك (ka), ك (ki), ك (ku), ك (kan), ك (kin), ك (kun)
ل	Lām (la)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Always light except when preceded by ـ (a) Fat.hah or ـ (u) Dam.mah. Front edge, upper portion, not the tip. () ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ Please consult the hamzatul Wasal, silent, solar and lunar letters.	1	L, l	ل (la), ل (li), ل (lu), ل (lan), ل (lin), ل (lun) نصر اللہ (Al.lāh) (heavy), قال اللہ (Qā.lāl lāh) (heavy), (Naṣ.ruāl lāh) (heavy), پسخ اللہ (Bis.miāl lāh) (light), أعوذ بالله (A.'ū.zu Biāl lāh) (light), لا إله إلا الله (Lā I.lā.ha 'Il.lā 'Al.lāh) (light, light, light, heavy) Please note: ـ = ـ = 'A ـ is silent and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.
م	Mīm (ma)	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Outer or dry part of the lips joined together () ف و م ب	1	M, m	م (ma), م (mi), م (mu), م (man), م (min), م (mun)

Transliteration Table

ن	Nün (na)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip of the Tongue. () ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	N, n	ن (na), ن (ni), ن (nu), ن (nan), ن (nin), ن (nun)
و	Wāw (wa) Please also see: وُ (ū), وُ (au), The silent letters, Madd Al-Leen,	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Join two lips Together but not touching, in circular formation () ف و م	1	W, w	و (wa), و (wi), و (wu), و (wan), و (win), و (wun) وُ (Zuw) Phonetic (Zū)
أُو	(aw) Phonetic (au) Please also see: و (w), وُ (ū), The silent letters, Madd Al-Leen	Sounds like "Ow" in cow or "ou" in sound. Its does not sound like "Who"	1	au	أُو (Aw) Phonetic (Au), لُو (Law) Phonetic (Lau) مُؤْتُ (Maw.tun) Phonetic (Mau.tun) نُوْمُ (Naw.mun) Phonetic (Nau.mun) الْمَوْجُ (Al.maw.ju) Phonetic (Al.mau.ju) مُؤْرُ (Maw.run) Phonetic (Mau.run) لُونُ (Law.nun) Phonetic (Lau.nun) مُؤْلَكُ (Maw.lā.kum) Phonetic (Mau.lā.kum)
ي, يِ, يِّ	Ya Please also see: يِّ (i') (Ya madd), يِّ (ai), (hamzah), يِّ (alif maqsurah)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Middle of the Tongue e.g 'sh' in she () ق ك ج ش ي ض ن ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Y, y	ي (ya), يِ (yi), يِّ (yu), يِّ (yan), يِّ (yin), يِّ (yun) سَيِّدَةٌ (Say.yi.a.iun)
أَلِفْ or أَلِفْ مَقْسُورَةٌ	Alif Maqsurah (same as Alif madd)		2	á Acute Accent over the letter	عَلَى (a.lā) Phonetic ('a.lā) بِالْهُدَى (Bil.hu.dā) Phonetic (Bil.hu.dā) هُدَى (Hu.dā) Phonetic (Hu.dā) ذَاقْرُبَى (Zā Qur.bā) Phonetic (Zā Qur.bā)
أَيْ	(ay) Phonetic (ai) Please also see: Madd Al-Leen يِّ (i) (Ya madd), يِّ (ya), يِّ (hamzah), يِّ (alif maqsurah)	<u>Chest Area</u> e.g. 'ie' in die, 'i' in time. It does not sound like "ai" in "Bail".	1	ai	أَيْ (Ay) Phonetic ('Ai) كَيْ (Kay) Phonetic (Kai) لَيْسَ (Lay.sa) Phonetic (Lai.sa) بَيْتُ (Bay.tun) Phonetic (Bai.tun) لَيْلَ (Lay.lun) Phonetic (Lai.lun) كَلْ (Kay.lun) Phonetic (Kai.lun) لَكِنْلَا (La.kay.lā) Phonetic (La.kai.lā) سَيْرُ (Say.run) Phonetic (Sai.run) شَيْبُ (Shay.bun) Phonetic (Shai.bun) أَيْنَ (Ay.na) Phonetic ('Ai.na) بَيْنَ (Bay.na) Phonetic (Bai.na) جَنَّتِينَ (Jan.na.tay.ni) Phonetic (Janna.tai.ni) أَيْدِي (Ay.din) Phonetic ('Ai.din) الْمَقْسِيرُ (Al.may.si.ri) Phonetic ('Al.mai.si.ri) وَبِأَلِيدَنْ (Wa.biäl.wä.li.day.ni) Phonetic (Wa.biäl.wä.li.dai.ni) شَيْطَانٌ (Shay.tän) Phonetic (Shai.tän)
Dot ‘.’	The dot ‘.’ is used within a word, between the syllables, to help enunciate them and the whole word easily. A syllable is the unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word; e.g., there are two syllables in “water” and three in “inferno”. But if it is at the end of the word, it means the stopping sign.				الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ 'Al.rah.mä.ni 'Al.ra.hi.mi (Words) 'Ar.rah.mä.nir ra.him (Phonetic)
Blank Space “ ”	The blank space is used to separate two words, including when merging occurs between two words.				الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ 'Al.rah.mä.ni 'Al.ra.hi.mi (Words) 'Ar.rah.mä.nir ra.him (Phonetic)

Transliteration Table

<p>I (إِ), à (أِ or اِ) w (وِ), y (يِ) (The bold letters)</p>	<p>The silent letters</p>	<p>I (إِ), à (أِ or اِ) silent letters are at the beginning of the word, while y (يِ) is at the end. The silent lām I (إِ) is the case of a noun only, whereas silent Alif à (أِ or اِ) is the case of both verb and a noun.</p> <p>y (يِ) shortens the Ya madd.</p> <p>w (وِ) is not pronounced in certain words.</p> <p>Silent letters will not be pronounced. Silent letters are letters that you can't hear when you pronounce the word, but they are there when you write the word. The goal is to reproduce the Arabic words correctly. But, at this time they will not be shown for clarity.</p> <p>Please consult the hamzatul Wasal, the solar and lunar letters.</p>	<p>(') الَّذِي = الْدُّنْيَا (Al.la.zi) وَالَّذِي = وَالْدُّنْيَا (Wa 'Al.la.zi) Phonetic (Waāl la.zi) اللَّسْمُ (Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic ('Alsh.shams) وَالْلَّسْمُ (Waālsh sham.si); Phonetic (Waālsh shams) وَالْقَسْرُ (Waāl.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic (Waāl qa.mar) زَكْوَةً (Za.kāw.tun) Phonetic (Za.kāh) صَلْوَةً (Şa.lāw.tun) Phonetic (Şa.lāh) حَلْوَةً (ha.yāw.tun) Phonetic (ha.yāh) مِشْكُوٰةً (Mish.kāw.tun) Phonetic (Mish.kāh) أَوْلَىً (Uw.lū) Phonetic ('U.lū) أَوْلَانِكَ (Uw.lā.'i.ka) Phonetic ('U.lā.'i.ka) أَوْلَىً (Uw.lī) Phonetic ('U.lī) هَذَا الْبَيْتُ (Ha.zā 'Al.bay.tu) Phonetic (Ha.zaāl baīt) فِي الْفَلَكِ (Fī 'Al.ful.ki) Phonetic (Fiyāl ful.ki) ذُرُّ الْجَلَلِ (Zū 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Žuwāl.ja.lāl) ذُورَةً (Zū 'In.ti.qā.min) Phonetic (Žuwān.ti.qām) ذِي الْقُرْبَىً (Zī 'Al.qur.bā) Phonetic (Žiyāl qur.bā) ذِي الْجَلَلِ (Zī 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Žiyāl ja.lāl) ذُورَةً (Zū Mir.ra.iin) Phonetic (Žuwān.Mir.ra) ذَالْقَرْبَىً (Zā 'Al.qar.nay.ni) Phonetic (Žaaāl qar.nain) ذَاقْرُبَىً (Zā Qur.bā) Phonetic (Ža Qur.bā) ذُورَةً (Zū Rah.ma.iin) Phonetic (Žu Rah.ma.iin) ذَامَالَّ (Zā Mā.lin) Phonetic (Ža Mā.lin) فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ (Fī Hā.zā 'Al.qur.'ā.ni) Phonetic (Fī Hā.zāl qur.'ān) قَالُوا إِنَّ (Qā.lū 'Al.'ā.na) Phonetic (Qā.lul 'ān) هَذَا الْأَكْبَرُ (Hā.zā 'Ak.ba.ru) Phonetic (Ha.za 'Ak.ba.ru)</p> <p>Please note: ī = à = 'A</p> <p>à, I are silent and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.</p>
<p>n, m (Bold)</p>	<p>One of the respective rule of Nun Sakinah or Meem Sakinah may apply.</p>		
<p>Capital letters</p>	<p>Capital letter represents the first letter of the word. But the first letter of the merged word (the second word) is not represented by capital letter, but still maintains the blank space before it.</p>		<p>الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ 'Al.rāh.mā.ni 'Al.ra.hī.mi (Words) 'Ar.rah.mā.nir ra.hīm (Phonetic)</p>
<p>THE SOLAR AND LUNAR LETTERS الْحُرُوفُ السَّمِينَةُ وَالْحُرُوفُ الْعَمِيرَةُ</p>			
<p>SOLAR LETTERS الْحُرُوفُ السَّمِينَةُ</p>	<p>أَبَ تَ ثَ حَ حَ خَ دَرَ زَ سَ شَ صَ ضَ طَ ظَ غَ فَ قَ كَ لَ مَ نَ هَوَيِ تَ ثَ دَرَ زَ سَ شَ صَ ضَ طَ ظَ لَ نَ (T, S, D, Z, R, Z, S, Sh, S, D, T, Z, L, N)</p> <p>Applicable to nouns only. The tip or the blade of the tongue is used in pronouncing the solar letters.</p> <p>When the definite article الْ (Al) is followed by a solar letter, the ل (lam) will not be pronounced i.e. it will be silent, represented by ل (bold l) and only الْ (hamzatul wasal) will merge with the solar letter.</p> <p>And, if the definite article الْ (Al) is preceded by a consonant letter, then it will not be pronounced i.e. it will be silent, can be represented by ال (bold al) and only the consonant letter will merge with the solar letter. Please consult the hamzatul wasal and the silent letters.</p> <p>e.g. وَالْسَّمِينَ (Wa 'Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic (Waālsh shams)</p>	<p>(') الَّذِي = الْدُّنْيَا (Al.la.zi) وَالَّذِي = وَالْدُّنْيَا (Wa 'Al.la.zi) Phonetic (Waāl la.zi) اللَّسْمُ (Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic ('Alsh.shams) وَالْلَّسْمُ (Waālsh sham.si); Phonetic (Waālsh shams) الْتَّنِينُ ('Alt.ti.nu); Phonetic ('At.tīn)</p> <p>Please note: ī = à = 'A الْ is silent and not shown for clarity</p>	

Transliteration Table

<p>LUNAR LETTERS الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ</p> <p>Applicable to nouns only.</p> <p>When the definite article الْ ('Al) is followed by a lunar letter, the الْ ('Al) will be pronounced i.e. الْ ('Al) will merge with the lunar letter.</p> <p>And, if the definite article الْ ('Al) is preceded by a consonant letter, then ح (hamzatul wasal) will not be pronounced i.e. it will be silent, can be represented by â (bold â) and the consonant letter will merge with the ل (lam sakin). Please consult the hamzatul wasal and the silent letters.</p> <p>e.g. وَالْقَمَر (Wa 'Al.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic (Waál qa.mar)</p>	<p>أ ب ت ش ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ح ن ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك م ث ه و ي أ ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م ه و ي (A, B, J, H, Kh, ` , Gh, F, Q, K, M, H, W, Y)</p> <p>الْقَمَر (Al.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic ('Al.qa.mar) وَالْقَمَر (Wa 'Al.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic (Wal qa.mar) الْجَار (Al.jā.ru) Phonetic ('Al.jār) الْمَسْنَد (Al.mas.ji.du) Phonetic ('Al.mas.jid) فِي الْمَسْجِد (Fi 'Al.mas.ji.di) Phonetic (Fil mas.jid) هَذَا الْبَيْت (Ha.zá 'Al.bay.tu) Phonetic (Ha.żal bait) فِي الْفَلَكِ (Fi 'Al.ful.ki) Phonetic (Fil ful.ki) ذُو الْجَلَل (Zū 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Żul.ja.läl) ذُنْيُ الْقُرْبَى (Zū 'Al.qur.bā) Phonetic (Żil qur.bā) ذُنْيُ الْجَلَل (Zū 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Żil ja.läl) فِي هَذَا الْقُرْبَان (Fi Hā.zā 'Al.qur.'ā.ni) Phonetic (Fi Hā.żal qur.'ān) قَالُوا اللَّهُ (Qā.lū 'Al.ā.na) Phonetic (Qā.lul 'ān)</p> <p>Please note: † = â = 'A â is silent and not shown for clarity</p>
RULES OF NUN SAKINAH (N static) & TANWEEN (DEPENDING ON LETTER AFTER ن (N static) & TANWEEN ة (in), ئ (an), ئ (un)) "n" (bold n) represents one of these rules may apply.	
<p>CLARITY اظهار ('Iz.hār)</p> <p>Nothing special is done i.e. pronounce crisp & clearly as written, if the letter after ن (n) and ة (in), ئ (an), ئ (un) is one of the خ ح غ ء (Kh, Gh, h, ` , h, ') the 6 letters of throat.</p>	<p>أ ن أ دُون ('An 'Ad.dū) شَيْئًا إِذَا (Shay.'an 'Id.dan) Phonetic (Shai.'an 'Id.dā) الْأَنْهَار (Al.'an.hā.ru) Phonetic ('Al.'an.hār) أَحَقُّهُ (A.haq.qun Hu.wa), أَنْعَصَتْهُ (An.'am.ta) سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ (Sa.mī.'un 'A.lī.mun) مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ (Min ḥa.sa.na.iin) مِنْ غَيْرِهِ (A.lī.man ḥa.kū.man), عَلِيًّا حَكِيمًا (Min Ghai.ri) قَوْلًا غَيْرَهُ (Qaw.lan Ghai.ra) Phonetic (Qau.lan Ghai.ra) مِنْ خَيْرٍ (Min Khay.rin) Phonetic (Min Khai.rin) عَلِيًّا خَيْرًا (A.lī.man Kha.bī.ran) أَنْ أَنْذِرْ (Nū.han I.lā), نُوحًا إِلَيْ (An 'An.zir), عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا (A.żā.bun 'A.lī.mun)</p>
<p>CONVERSION إِقْلَاب ('Iq.lāb)</p> <p>Change بـ (b) into بـ (m) sound with ghunnah, if the letter after ن (n) and ئـ (in), ئـ (an), ئـ (un) is بـ (b)</p>	<p>الْأَنْيَاءُ ('Al.'an.bi.yā.'a) Phonetic ('Al.'am.bi.yā.'a) قَمْ بَعْدَ (Qa.da.mun Ba` .da) Phonetic (Qa.da.mum Ba` .da) مِنْ بَعْدَ (Min Ba` .di) Phonetic (Mim Ba` .di) سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ (Sa.mī.'un Ba.ṣi.run) Phonetic (Sa.mī.'un Ba.ṣi.run) زَوْجٌ بَوِيقٌ (Zaw.jin Ba.hi.jin) Phonetic (Zau.jim Ba.hi.jin)</p>
<p>HIDING إِخْفَاءُ Can occur within one or between two words</p> <p>Suppress the sound of ن (n) and ئـ (in), ئـ (an), ئـ (un) with Ghunnah, if the letters after ن (n) and ئـ (in), ئـ (an), ئـ (un) are one of the 15 letters. ت ث ج د ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق كـ (T, S, J, D, Z, S, Sh, ڏ, ڻ, ڙ, F, Q, K)</p>	<p>وَلَمْنَ صَبَرَ (Wa La.man ṣa.ba.ra) Phonetic (Wa La.man ṣa.ba.ra) عَمْلًا صَالِحًا (A.ma.lan ṣā.li.hān) Phonetic (A.ma.lan ṣā.li.hā) فَلَّا تَنْسِي (Fa.lā Tan.sā) Phonetic (Fa.lā Tan.sā) وَرَجْلًا سَلَمًا (Wa Ra.ju.lan Sa.la.man) Phonetic (Wa Ra.ju.lan Sa.la.man) جَنْدًا (Jun.dan) Phonetic (Jun.dā) قَوْنَانِ دَائِنَةٍ (Qin.wā.nun Dā.ni.ya.tun) Phonetic (Qin.wā.nun Dā.ni.yah) أَنْ طَهَرَ (An Tah.hi.rā) Phonetic ('An Tah.hi.rā) بَلْدَةٌ طَيْنَةٌ (Bal.da.iun Tay.yi.ba.iun) Phonetic (Bal.da.iun Tai.yi.bah) أَنْزَلَنَا (An.zal.nā) Phonetic ('An.zal.nā) أُو مَثَاعِ زَبَدَ (Aw.ma.tā.'in Za.ba.dun) Phonetic ('Au.ma.tā.'in Za.ba.dun) يَنْقُونَ (Yun.fi.qū.na) Phonetic (Yun.fi.qūn) خَالِدًا فِيهَا (Kā.li.dan Fi.hā) Phonetic (Kā.li.dan Fi.hā)</p>

Transliteration Table

		<p>كُنْتُمْ (Kun.tum) Phonetic (Kun.tum) جَلَّاتٍ تَجْرِي (Jan.nā.tin Taj.rī) Phonetic ((Jan.nā.tin Taj.rī) عَذَابًا ضَيَعَفَا (^A.zā.ban Dī` .fan) Phonetic (^A.zā.ban Dī` .fā) يَنْدَرُونَ (Yun.żā.rū.na) Phonetic (Yun.żā.rū.na) ضَلَّ صَلَالًا (Dil.liñ Da.lā.lā) Phonetic (Dil.liñ Da.lā.lā) يَكُنْ شَيْئًا (Al.'in.sā.ni), Phonetic (Ya.kun Shai.'an), يَكُنْ شَيْئًا (Al.'in.sā.ni), Phonetic (Ya.kun Shai.'an), مِنْ كَانِ (Min Ka'.sin Kā.na)</p>
	<p>Merge without Ghunnah, the letter before نْ (n) and ئْ (in), ؕ (an), ؔ (un), with the letter after it, and also drop the نْ (n) and ئْ (in), ؕ (an), ؔ (un) sound, if the letters after نْ (n) and ئْ (in), ؕ (an), ؔ (un) is ل and ر (L and R).</p>	<p>مِنْ رَبْوَةٍ (Min Rab.bi.him) Phonetic (Mir rab.bi.him) غَوْرًا رَحِيمًا (Gha.fū.ran Ra.hī.man) Phonetic (Gha.fū.rar ra.hī.mā) وَرَحْمَةً لِلْمُحْسِنِينَ (Wa Rah.ma.tan Lil.muḥ.si.nī.na) Phonetic (Wa Rah.ma.tal lil.muḥ.si.nī.n) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُورًا أَكَدَ (Way.lun Li.kul.li Hu.ma.za.tin Lu.ma.za.tin) Phonetic (Way.lul li.kul.li Hu.ma.za.til lu.ma.zah) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُورًا أَكَدَ (Wa Lam Ya.kun La.hu Ku.fu.wan 'A.ha.dun) Phonetic (Wa Lam Ya.kul la.hu Ku.fu.wan 'A.had) أَنْ رَاهَ (An Rā.hu); Phonetic ('Ar rā.hu) لَيْنَ مَلَمَ (La.'in Lam); Phonetic (La.'il lam) يَكُنْ لَهُ (Ya.kun La.hu); Phonetic (Ya.kul la.hu)</p>
MERGING إِدْغَامٌ Must occur between two words	<p>Merge with Ghunnah, the letter before نْ (n) and ئْ (in), ؕ (an), ؔ (un), with the letter after it, and also drop the نْ (n) and ئْ (in), ؕ (an), ؔ (un) sound, if the letters after نْ (n) and ئْ (in), ؕ (an), ؔ (un) is one of these four letter ي ن م و (Y, N, M, W).</p>	<p>مَنْ يَبْدِأ (Man Yab.da.'u) Phonetic (Mai yab.da.'u) يَوْمَيْنِ يَقْرُؤُونَ (Yaw.ma.'i.zin Ya.ta.far.ra.qū.na) Phonetic (Yaw.ma.'i.zi.ya.ta.far.ra.qū.na) مَنْ نَعْمَةٌ (Min Ni'.ma.in) Phonetic (Min ni'.mah) أَفَانِ مَاتَ ('A.fa.'in Mā.ta) Phonetic ('A.fa.'im mā.ta) فَرِيبٌ مُجِيبٌ (Qa.rī.bun Mu.jī.bun) Phonetic (Qa.rī.bum mu.jī.bun) مِنْ وَلِيٍّ (Min Wa.li.in) Phonetic (Miw wa.li.in) أَكَلَ وَجِيمًا (An.kā.lan Wa Ja.hī.man) Phonetic ('An.kā.law wa Ja.hī.mā) ('An.kā.lau wa Ja.hī.mā) أَوْتَانَا وَتَخْلُقُونَ (Aw.sā.nan Wa Takh.lu.qū.na) Phonetic ('Aw.sā.naw Wa Takh.lu.qū.n) (Au.sā.nau Wa Takh.lu.qū.n); أَوْتَانَا مَوْدَةً (Aw.sā.nan Ma.wad.da.ia); Phonetic ('Aw.sā.nam Ma.wad.dah) (Au.sā.nam Ma.wad.dah) وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَيْنِ (Wu.jū.huy Yaw.ma.'i.zin); Phonetic (Wu.jū.huy Yaw.ma.'iz) (au = aw) عَالِمَةٌ نَاصِيَةٌ (^Ā.mi.la.iun Nā.ṣi.ba.iun); Phonetic (^Ā.mi.la.iun Nā.ṣi.ba.iun) يَوْمَيْنِ تَاعِمَةٌ (Yaw.ma.'i.zin Nā.'i.ma.iun); Phonetic (Yaw.ma.'i.zin Nā.'i.ma.iun) بَيْنَلَمِ (Bun.yā.nu.hu.mu); Phonetic (Bun.yā.nu.hum) صِنْوَانٌ (Sin.wā.nun); Phonetic (Sin.wān) الْكُنْيا ('Ald.dun.yā); Phonetic ('Ad.dun.yā)</p>
	<p>No إِدْغَام merging occurs within the same word.</p>	<p>RULES OF MEEM SAKINAH م (M static) (DEPENDING ON LETTER AFTER م (M Static)) "m" (bold m) represents one of these rules may apply.</p>

Transliteration Table

MERGING إِدْغَام الشَّفْوَى	Merging with ghunnah occurs when مُ (M static) is followed by another مُ (M), in other words shaddah occurs مَ (m.m) or (m m).	أَرْأَيْتُمْ مَا (A.ra.'ai.tum Mā) لَكُمْ مَا كَسِبْتُمْ (La.kum Mā.ka.sab.tum) لَهُمْ مَادًا (La.hum Mā.zā) نَفْسُ مَادًا (Naf.sum ma.zā)
HIDING إِخْفَاءُ الشَّفْوَى	Suppressed with ghunnah, not clearly sounding , occurs when مُ (M) is followed بـ (B).	فَلَمَّا أَتَيْنَاهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ (Fa.lam.mā 'An.ba.'a.hum Bi.'as.mā.'i.him) Phonetic (Fa.lam.mā 'Am.ba.'a.hum Bi.'as.mā.'i.him) لَكُمْ بِهِ (La.kum Bi.hi) هُمْ بِالْأَزْوَانِ (Hum Bā.rī.zū.na)
CLARITY إِظْهَارُ الشَّفْوَى	Remaining 26 letters with no special rules and no ghunnah.	عَذْهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفِرُ (An.hum Wa 'Is.tagh.fir) Phonetic ('An.hum Was tagh.fir) لَهُمْ أَيْنَ (La.hum 'Ai.na)

ELONGATION OF VOWEL LETTERS

RULES OF MADD-I أَ (ā) عُ (ū) يُ (ī) (Madd Letters)	NATURAL MADD	This occurs when letters of madd (with sukoon) is not followed by or preceded by a Hamza ئ or Sukoon ُ. The three 3 Letters of the madd with vowel sounds are ئ (ā), عُ (ū), يُ (ī). Only the preceding consonant letter will have those vowel signs ُ (ā), ُ (ī), ُ (ū), the madd letter itself will have sukoon (static) on it.	2	أَمْبَرَانْ (Nū.hī.hā), تُوحِّدُهَا (Al.mī.zān), يَا هَامَانْ (Yā Hā.mā.nu), أَرْجُهُوا (Ir.ji.ū), قَيْلَ (Qī.la), يُقْلُونَ (Qā.lā), هَذَا (Ha.zā)
	REPLACEMENT MADD OR MADD AL-IWAD	Double Fathah (Tanween) ُ (an) becomes a natural madd ئ (ā), if stopped upon.	2	نِسَاءً (Ni.sā.'an) Phonetic (Ni.sā.'ā.) أَفْوَاجًا (Af.wā.jan) Phonetic ('Af.wā.jā.) عَفْوًا غَورًا (A.fū.wan Gha.fū.ran) Phonetic ('A.fū.wan Gha.fū.rā.) عَفْوًا قَدِيرًا (A.fū.wan Ka.dī.ran) Phonetic ('A.fū.wan Ka.dī.rā.)
	SUBSTITUTION MADD OR MADD AL-BADAL	Hamzah occurs before madd letters.	2	أَمْنَوْا (Ā.mā.nū) (أَمْنَوْا) (I.ā.mā.nan), إِيمَانًا (U.tū) (أُوتُوا)
RULES OF MADD-II (hamzah ئ after the letters of the madd)	CONNECTED MADD OR AL-MADD AL-MUTTASIL	If both hamzah and madd letter occurs in the same word.	4/5	السَّمَاءُ (Ma.lā.'i.ka.tūn), سَيِّئَتْ (Si.'at), مَلَأْتُكَ (Ma.lā.'i.ka.tūn) سُوَءَةً (Sū.'a), طَافِقَةً (Kha.ī.'a.tān), حَطَّيْلَةً (Tā.'i.fa.tūn)
	SEPARATED MADD OR AL-MADD AL-MUNFASIL	If hamzah and madd letter occurs in two different words, i.e. madd letter at the end of first letter and hamzah at the start of second letter.	2/4/5	يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ (Yā 'Ay.yu.hā 'Aln.nā.su) Phonetic (Yā 'Ay.yu.han nā.su) وَلَمْ يَرْأُنَا أَنْفَسْكُمْ (Wa Lū.mū 'An.fu.sa.kum) فِي أَنْفَسْكُمْ (Fi 'An.fu.sa.kum) إِنَّا أَوْحَيْنَا (In.nā 'Aw.hai.nā) Phonetic ('In.nā 'Au.hai.nā)
RULES OF MADD-III	DUE TO VOLUNTARY STOP OR ARIDTH US SUKOON	1. A sukoon will be place on the last letter, if voluntary stop or verse endings. 2. When a madd letter got exposed to sukoon because of voluntary stop or verse ending.	2/4/5	الرَّاحِيْج (Al.rā.hī.mi) الرَّاحِيْم (Al.rā.hīm.)
	EASY GOING MADD OR MADD AL-LEEN	Sukoon after silent يُ or عُ, preceded by Fat'has (not technically a madd letter). (ay = ai) (aw = au)	2/4/5	السَّوَاعَ (As.saw.'i) السَّوَاعَ (As.saū'.) يَوْمَذِيْنَ (Yaw.ma.'i.zin) Phonetic (Yau.ma.'iz) الْأَبَيْتَ (Al.bay.ti) (Al.bai.ti) (Al.baīt.) شَيْءَ (Shay.'in) Phonetic (Shai.'in), شَيْءَ (Shai'.) عَيْنَ (Aīn) عَيْنَ (Aīn)
RULES OF MADD-IV	MANDATORY OR MADD AL- LAZIM AL-KALAMI	Permanent, Real Sukoon after letter of madd, in one word. It is the longest elongations. Occurs with Alif madd letter.	6	ءَالْأَنْ وَقَدْ (Al.ā.na Wa Qad) ذَاهِيَةً (Dāb.ba.tūn) الْحَافَةُ (Al.hāq.qa.tu) الْطَّامِةُ الْكَبِيرَىً (Al.tām.ma.tu 'Al.kub.rā)

Transliteration Table

(real sukoon ُ after the madd letter)		Proper sukoon, ُ, is in only two places in Quran. Also, when shaddah occurs after the letter of madd. Shaddah mean two letters first static and second have Harakah on it.		الصلَّيْنِ (Alld.đäl.lin.)
RULES OF MADD-V	THE CONNECTING MADD OR MADD AS SILLAH	This refers to the masculine pronoun of a third person. (His book) كِتَبُهُ (Ki.tā.bu.hu), (His hand) يَدُهُ (Ya.da.hu). ُ (hu) is similar to ُ (ū) vowel sound, that is why it is included in rules of the madd. 1. If either letter before or after this pronoun ُ (hu) is static, there is no madd at all. 2. If the letter before it is not silent and after it is hamzah, prolong ُ (hu) to 2, 4, or 5 Harakah. 3. If any other letter besides hamzah or sukoon, meaning letters before and after has vowel signs then prolong to 2 Harakah only.	0 2/4/5 2	عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ (A.lay.hu 'Al.la.ha) Phonetic ('A.lai.hul la.ha) جَاءَهُ الْأَعْمَى (Jā.'a.hu 'Al.'a'.mā) Phonetic (Jā.'a.hul 'a'.mā) إِلَيْهِ يَرْجُعُ (I.lay.hi Yur.ja.'u) Phonetic ('I.lai.hi Yur.ja.'u) مَالَهُ أَخْدَنَةً (Mā.la.hū 'Akh.la.da.hu) لَعْلَةً يَرْكَى (La.'al.la.hū Yaz.zak.kā)
RULES OF MADD-VI (madd al lazim al harfi)	AL MUQATA'AAT (THE 14 LETTERS) (when to do madd and when not to)	1. The only letter which is pronounced by name without any madd, is ٰ (Alif). 2. There are only five letters which are pronounced precisely with madd of 2 Harakah: ح (Hā), ر (Rā), ط (Tā), حَ (Hā), يَ (Yā) – حَيْ طَهْرَ (Hā.Yā) 3. The remaining eight letters which are pronounced precisely with madd of 6 Harakah are: س (Sīn), ص (Sād), ع (‘aīn), قَ (Qāf), كَ (Kāf), ن (Nūn), ل (Lām), م (Mīm) – ئَسْنَكْ (Sīn.Sād.U.‘aīn.Qāf.Kāf.Nūn.Lām.Mīm) Note: When pronouncing the single letter, we'll consider the pronouncing spelling of the letter, which makes Tajweed rules to be applicable in a different way i.e. ل = لَمْ (Lām), ص = صَادْ (Sād), م = مِيمْ (Mīm), ع = عَيْنْ (‘aīn).	0 2 6	الْمَ (Alif.lām.mīm) Phonetic (Alif.lāmmīm) الْتَّصَنَ (Alif.lām.mīm.ṣād) Phonetic (Alif.lāmmīm.ṣād) الْسَّمَرَ (Alif.lām.mīm.rā) Phonetic (Alif.lāmmīm.rā) طَهْرَ (Tā.hā) Phonetic (Tā.hā) كَيْسَنْ (Kāf.hā.yā.‘aīn.ṣād) Phonetic (Kāf.hā.yā.‘aīn.ṣād) عَنْقَ (‘Aīn.sīn.qāf) Phonetic ('Aīn.sīn.qāf) حَمَ (Hā.mīm) Phonetic (Hā.mīm)

ADVANCE RULES (NOT VERY COMMON IN THE QUR'AN)

SPECIAL TYPES OF IDGHAAM إِذْعَام (MERGING) When Two Letters Merge Together	TWO SAME LETTERS	Any time a static letter (with sukoon) is followed by the same letter إِذْعَام merging occurs without qalqalah. And, if the two letters happen to be two nuns نُنْنَ or two meems مُمْ then ghunnah also occurs. Also called nun and meem shaddah respectively.		(Merging with ghunnah) إِنَّ (In.na) Phonetic ('Inna) مِمَّا (Mim.mā) Phonetic (Mimmā) مِنْ نَعْمَةٍ (Min Ni'.ma.ṭin) Phonetic (Minni'.ma.ṭin) أَمْ مَذَانِي (Am Ma.żā) Phonetic ('Ammā.żā) (Merging without ghunnah, and qalalah) قُلْ لَكُمْ (Qul La.kum) Phonetic (Qulla.kum) قَدْ دَخَلُوا (Qad Da.kha.lū) Phonetic (Qadda.kha.lū) اَصْرَبْ بِعَصَابَ الْحَجَرِ (Id.rib Bi.'a.ṣā ka Al.ha.ja.ra) Phonetic ('Id.ribbi.'a.ṣā ka Al.ha.ja.ra) فَلَا يُشْرِفُ فِي الْقَطْنَى (Fa.lā Yus.rif Fī Al.qat.li) Phonetic (Fa.lā Yus.riffl qat.li) يُرِكُمُ الْمَوْتُ (Yud.rik.ku.mu Al.maw.tu) Phonetic (Yud.rikku.mul mau.tu) اَذْهَبْ بِكَاتِبِي (Iż.hab Bi.ki.tā.bi) Phonetic (Iż.habbi.ki.tā.bi) Phonetic (Iż.habbi.ki.tā.bi)
	TWO DIFFERENT LETTERS WITH CLOSE OR SAME ORIGIN (MAKHRAJ)	Any time, the letters with close origin (makhrāj), follow each other إِذْعَام Merging occurs. The first of the two which also have sukoon is completely dropped. ل (Lam) and ر (Ra) (Qaf) and ك (Kaf)		قُلْ رَبْ (Qul Rab.bi) Phonetic (Qurrabb) بَلْ رَعَاهُ (Bal Ra.fa.'a.hu) Phonetic (Barra.fa.'ah) أَمْ نَخْلَقُ (A.lam Nakh.luq.kum) Phonetic (A.lam Nakh.lukkum)
	PAIR OF LETTERS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS (HEAVIER OR EASIER LETTER MERGE)	(ذ, ظ), Completely drop ذ (Z̄) and merge with heavier ظ (Z). (ث, ت), Completely drop ث (T̄) and merge with heavier ت (D). (ط, ط), Completely drop ط (T̄) and merge with heavier ط (T). (د, ت), Completely drop د (D̄) and merge with easier ت (T). (م, ب), Completely drop م (M̄) and merge with ب (B̄).		إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ (Iż.Za.lam.tum) Phonetic ('Iżza.lam.tum) إِذْ طَلَمْوَاهُ (Iż.Za.la.mū) Phonetic ('Iżza.la.mū) أَجْيَبْتُ دَعْوَتُكُمَا (U.ji.bat Da'.wa.tu.ku.mā) Phonetic ('U.ji.badda'.wa.tu.ku.mā) فَامْتَنَتْ طَائِفَةً (Fā.'a.ma.nat Tā.'.i.fā.tun) Phonetic ('Fā.'a.ma.nat Tā.'.i.fā.tun)

Transliteration Table

		<p>(ذ) Completely drop ذ and merge with ن (ذ), here ط merges.</p>		<p>Phonetic (Fā.ma.naṭā'.i.fah) قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ (Qad Ta.bay.ya.na) Phonetic (Qatta.bay.yan) أَرَدْتُ (A.rad.tum) Phonetic ('A.rattum) كِنْتَ (Kid.ta) Phonetic (Kitta) وَمَعْذِلْتُ (Wa.mah.had.tu) Phonetic (Wa.mah.hattu) اِرْكَمْ مَعَنَا (Ir.kab Ma.'a.nā) Phonetic ('Ir.kamma.'a.nā) يَلْهُكْ ذَلِكَ (Yal.has Žā.li.ka) Phonetic (Yal.hažžā.lik) بَسَطْتُ (Ba.saṭ.ta) Phonetic (Ba.saṭta) أَحْطَنْ (A.haṭ.tu) Phonetic ('A.haṭtu) فَرَطْتُ (Far.raṭ.tum) Phonetic (Far.raṭtum)</p>
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EXCEPTIONS

EXCEPTION - I	Sakhtah Sign ﴿ (PAUSE)	To pause momentarily without breathing, and then continue on. No rules will apply, pronounce as it is. This occur only four places in Quran.	'—'	عَوْجَاجٌ (I.wa.jā —) مَرْقِدَنَاتٍ (Mar.qa.di.nā —) مَنْ رَأَى (Man — Rā.qi) Phonetic (Man — Rāq) بَلْ رَانٌ (Bal — Rā.na)
	Madd As-Sillah	Expected rules are not applied in these cases.		يَرْصَدَ لَكُمْ (Yar.da.hu La.kum) Phonetic (Yar.da.hu La.kum) فِيهِ مُهَانًا (Fi.hi Mu.hā.nan) Phonetic (Fi.hi Mu.hā.nā)
	Ishmaam	To show dammah without pronouncing it.		تَامِنًا (Ta'.man.nā)
EXCEPTION - II	Imaalah	To produce sound between ل (Alif) and ي (Yā)		مَجْرِاهَا (Maj.rā.hā) Phonetic (Maj.ray.hā)
	Tas-heel of Hamza	To pronounce it between ل (Alif) and ه (Hamzah).		أَعْجَمِيٌّ ('A.'a'.ja.miy.yun)
	Preferably changing ص (S) to س (S)	Only, if the ﴿ sign is above ص		بِيَصْطَدْ (Yab.su.tu) Phonetic (Yab.su.tu) بَصْطَهُ (Baṣ.ta.ian) Phonetic (Bas.tah) الْمُصْنِطُرُونَ ('Al.mu.say.ṭi.rū.na) Phonetic ('Al.mu.sai.ṭi.rūn) بِيَصْنِطُرْ (Bi.mu.say.ṭi.ri) Phonetic (Bi.mu.sai.ṭi.rī)